

PROPERTIES OF ICE.

Why Skating Is Easier When the Temperature Is Not Too Low.

Why can we skate more easily when the weather is not too cold? Why do our skates "bite" or take hold of the ice better when the temperature is not far below the freezing point? The explanation of this simple and universally recognized fact will enable us also to see the reason for another, the truth of which is recognized by every school-boy—namely, that snow will pack better into snowballs when nearly at its melting point.

The explanation of both these facts lies in an almost unique property of water or, rather, ice, which causes it to melt or tend to melt when pressure is applied to it. When the pressure is relieved, if it is still below its normal freezing temperature it at once solidifies again.

This property is beautifully illustrated in a familiar experiment in which a large cake of ice is used, and at each end. If a loop of wire is passed around it and the wire is attached to the end it will be noted that the wire is slowly cutting its way through the ice, but curiously enough without causing any division of the cake, for the ice is melted into water by the pressure directly beneath the wire, which water at once freezes into ice again above the wire, so that perhaps after an hour's time the wire will have cut its way completely through the cake, leaving it, however, as solid and whole as ever.

In the case of the skater, then, the weight of his body carried on a narrow skate may produce a pressure on the ice sufficiently great to melt a small groove under the edge of the runner. This enables it to take hold of the ice more readily, and, furthermore, the water acts as a lubricant on the ice and makes it slippery. Since considerable pressure is necessary to produce melting even when the temperature is only a degree or so below the normal melting point, this effect will not take place on a very cold day, for, as is well known, very cold ice is not slippery. The same explanation holds for snowballs. But the pressure developed in this case is much less, so that melting enough to "pack" well will not occur unless the snow is nearly warm enough to melt anyway.

This effect is noted on a grand scale in the case of glaciers, which flow slowly down a mountain side much as if ice was a viscous fluid. The great pressure developed along the bottom as well as at the turns and other points causes a slight melting, which is immediately followed by freezing again as soon as the pressure is relieved. This enables the ice to adapt itself to the shape of the valley as it proceeds on its way.

Ice is one of the few substances that show this effect of melting under pressure, and it does so because of the fact that water expands on freezing. The great majority of substances contract on solidifying and hence would show the reverse effect—that is, pressure applied to them in the melted state would tend to cause solidification.

This is one reason for believing that the interior of our earth as a whole is solid rather than molten, for, while we believe that the temperature of the interior may be much more than enough to melt rock under ordinary conditions—and indeed volcanoes show that there is plenty of molten rock not so very far below the surface—the enormous pressures that exist deep down in the earth are enough to keep the material in a solid condition.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Czar.

"Czar," "kaiser" and "Caesar" mean about the same thing, czar and kaiser doubtless being derived from Caesar. After the twelfth century the Russian annalists gave the title of czar to the mongrel princes of Russia. In general, however, the rulers of the various Russian provinces were called grand dukes till the sixteenth century. Ivan IV., crowned in the year 1547, was the first independent Russian prince who assumed the title. From this time the Russian monarchs called themselves czars of Moscow and after the conquest of Little Russia and Smolensk, "czars of all the Russias."—New York American.

Travel on Their Stomachs.

Certain devotees in India in their fanatical zeal practically travel from place to place on their stomachs! Their method of progression is rather peculiar. Throwing themselves forward full length on the ground, they make a mark with their hands as far in front of them as they can reach. Then, springing up, they put their toes to the mark and repeat the process. Some of these devotees travel half way across the Indian continent in this extraordinary fashion.—Wide World Magazine.

ASKED AN EXPLANATION.

The Colonel Was Willing and Promptly Gave the Information.

In "Something of Men I Have Known" the author, Adlai E. Stevenson, has this story of a banquet attended by John Allen, member of congress from Mississippi, and the Hon. John R. Fellows: "Near the close Allen said: 'There is one thing I would like to have Colonel Fellows explain. He was captured the first year of the war and never exchanged, but held as a prisoner by the Federals until the war was over. I was taken prisoner five times and always promptly exchanged. I would like Colonel Fellows to explain how it was that he was kept in a place of safety while I was always at the front?' When the applause which followed had subsided Colonel Fellows arose and said:

"I am grateful to my friend from Mississippi for giving me an opportunity to explain that part of my military record which I apprehend has never been sufficiently clear. It is true I was taken prisoner the first year of the war, and the enemy, well knowing the danger of my being at large, persistently refused to release me until peace was restored. Had I been promptly exchanged the result of the war might have been different! But why it was that my friend from Mississippi was so repeatedly and promptly exchanged is a question that until yesterday I had never been able to understand.

"It has given me deep concern. I have pondered over it during the silent watches of the night. Yesterday, however, my mind was completely set at rest upon that question by reading the correspondence—to be found in volume 748, page 421, of the 'Record of the War of the Rebellion'—between President Lincoln and President Davis relating to the exchange of Private John Allen of Company G, Fourteenth Mississippi volunteers. The correspondence covers many pages of this valuable publication, but I will read only the closing communication."

"And while John, with a new supply of terrapin before him, was listening intently Fellows, carefully adjusting his eyeglasses and taking a letter from his pocket, continued: 'The letter I will read from President Lincoln concluded the correspondence and is as follows: "Dear Jeff—With this I return you Private John Allen of Company G, Fourteenth Mississippi. I require no prisoner in exchange. The Lord's truth is, Jeff, I had rather fight John than feed him!"'"

The Bore and the Boarders.

A bore is a person who speaks when you want him to listen, and such a person was Professor Benjamin Praxiteles Brown, autocrat of the Quentin Durward boarding house. Through two whole courses the band of hungry boarders had lent him their unwilling ears as he held forth upon spiritualism and spookism and Julia and her bureaucracy.

"In fact," boomed big Ben, "the study of the occult sciences interests me greatly. I love to explore the dark depths of the mysteries, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom, as it were, the unfathomable and—"

"May I help you to some hash, professor?" interrupted the landlady.

And no wonder the boarders smiled.

Very Fishy.

She was a fisherman's daughter, she wore her hair in a net, and she preferred love in a piscatorial way.

"My love," he whispered, "you hold first 'place' in my heart! Although I 'flounder' about in expressing myself, my 'sole' wish is that you will save me from becoming a 'crabbed' old bachelor. I shall stick to you closer than a 'limpet,' from you a 'wink'll' be the road to guide me. Together we will 'skate' over life's 'rocks,' and when I look at your hand beside me I shall say to myself, 'Fortune was mine when I put 'herring' there!'"

And then the lady dropped her eyes in sweet confusion and murmured:

"Pass the salt!"—London Scraps.

Human Lives.

There is a story of an old time king who commanded that a palace be built for him to the sound of music. And richly was his wisdom rewarded, for when the palace was done it was found to be the most perfectly constructed and beautiful in the world. The builders had unconsciously wrought the music into their work and made it a finer kind of work than had been known before. So it is with human lives. They are infinitely better built when the builders have something to inspire and uplift them, something to kindle mind and soul and lift them above petty and commonplace thoughts and feelings.—Selected.

TENDER FEET.

Treatment That May Relieve This Painful Affliction.

Evening is a sad time with many persons because of the wretchedly tender condition of the soles of their feet, which burn and tingle and even ache as the day passes and night falls. They get up in the morning perfectly well as regards the feet, but after walking about for a time the soles get hot, itch sometimes and feel raw and tender with every step. The discomfort increases hour by hour until by night it has become almost unbearable.

Inspection of the feet may show absolutely nothing, or they may be red and more or less swollen and perhaps hot to the touch.

This affection is often associated with excessive perspiration of the feet, sometimes so extreme that the stockings are constantly damp or actually wet. Yet it may occur without this unpleasant accompaniment.

It is not necessarily associated with being on the feet, standing or walking for very long periods, although in those predisposed to the affection every minute of standing aggravates it.

It is of nervous origin, the nerves regulating the circulation—the so called vasomotor nerves—being especially concerned in its production.

The cause may be found to be a sinking down of the arch of the foot, the so called flat foot. It may be in unhygienic foot covering, or it may be undiscoverable, residing in some peculiar susceptibility of the individual.

If there is any visible defect, such as flat foot, it should of course be remedied by a support in the sole of the boot or, better, by building up the sole on one side, so as to throw the weight of the body on the outer side of the foot. Even without a device of this kind the sufferer may obtain much relief by trying to walk on the outer side of the foot, in which attempt he will be helped by walking "pigeon toed," which throws the weight of the body on the outer edge of the sole.

The shoes should be of soft and yielding stuff, kid or canvas, and never patent or enameled leather. Rubbers or "arctics" should be worn only when absolutely necessary and should be removed the instant the wearer goes indoors or into a street car, even if the stay is to be only five minutes.

On returning home from a walk or from business a change should be made to slippers or, what may be equally restful, to another pair of shoes.

A powder of salicylic acid one part, boracic acid eight parts and French chalk thirty-two parts, dusted inside the stockings often affords great relief in this condition.

The foot bath should be frequent and should be followed by a few minutes' massage of the feet, with a view to improving the circulation locally.—Youth's Companion.

All Her Fault.

She hurried down the stairs to join her husband, who was waiting to go out with her to the party.

"Oh, Jack!" she cried. "Wait a moment. You!"

"I never saw anything like it!" exclaimed Jack impatiently. "You always forget something. You girls are enough to drive any patient man frantic."

"But, Jack, dear!"

"Oh, go upstairs and get what you want, and don't, for goodness' sake, keep me waiting any longer."

"But I haven't forgotten anything, dear. It's you!"

"Good gracious! What next, I wonder? I've been dressed and ready waiting for you this last half hour."

"Indeed!" she said frigidly. "Then why is it you've got no necktie on?"

"Goodness!" he ejaculated. "Why couldn't you tell me that before, instead of staring at me and saying nothing?"—Exchange.

Thackeray as a Hero.

No man ever enjoyed his fame more than Thackeray. But no man's head was ever less turned than his. The story is told that Charlotte Bronte, sitting opposite to him at dinner, regarded him for a long time as a hero. "And," said Thackeray, "I had the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of me disappear as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it, until at last, as I took my fifth potato, she leaned across, with clasped hands and beautiful eyes, and breathed imploringly: 'Oh, Mr. Thackeray! Don't!'" This is one of those stories which may not be true, but ought to be. It shows Thackeray in his typical attitude to life and to himself. He enjoyed the situation and criticised it implicitly as he enjoyed it. A hero perhaps—but there were the five potatoes. —London Saturday Review.

WILD ANIMALS.

Man Is Steadily and Surely Working Their Extinction.

Sir Ray Lankester writes of the enormous number of living creatures which man has destroyed since he first appeared on earth: "Even in prehistoric times it is probable that man by hunting the mammoth—the great hairy elephant—assisted in its extinction if he did not actually bring it about. At a remote prehistoric period the horses of various kinds which abounded in North and South America rapidly and suddenly became extinct. It has been suggested, with some show of probability, that a previously unknown epidemic disease, due to a parasitic organism—such as those which we now see ravaging the herds of South Africa—found its way to the American continent. And it is quite possible that this was brought from the other hemisphere by the first men who crossed the Pacific and populated North America."

"To come to matters of certainty and not of speculation, we know that man by clearing the land as well as by actively hunting and killing it made an end of the great wild ox of Europe, the aurochs, or urus, of Caesar, the last of which was killed near Warsaw in 1627. He similarly destroyed the bison, first in Europe and then (in our own days) in North America. A few hundred, carefully guarded, are all that remain in the two continents. He has very nearly made an end of the elk in Europe and will soon do so completely in America. The wolf and the beaver were destroyed in these British islands about 400 years ago. They are rapidly disappearing from France and will soon be exterminated in Scandinavia and Russia and in Canada."

"At a remote prehistoric period the bear was exterminated by man in Britain and the lion driven from the whole of Europe, except Macedonia, where it still flourished in the days of the ancient Greeks. It was common in Asia Minor a few centuries ago. The giraffe and the elephant have departed from South Africa before the encroachments of civilized man. The day is not distant when they will cease to exist in the wild state in any part of Africa. And with them are vanishing many splendid antelope."

"Even our 'nearest and dearest' relatives in the animal world, the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the orang, are doomed. Now that man has learned to defy malaria and other fevers, the tropical forest will be occupied by the greedy civilized horde of humanity, and there will be no room for the most interesting and wonderful of all animals, the man-like apes, unless (as we may hope in their case, at any rate) such living monuments of human history are made sacred and treated with greater care than are our ancient monuments in stone."—Chicago News.

Thackeray on Tennyson.

Here is an offhand comment made on Tennyson by Thackeray in a letter to Mrs. Procter. Thackeray, it will be remembered, knew Tennyson from the early undergraduate days at Cambridge. Indeed Thackeray's verses "Timbuctoo" were written in good natured parody of Tennyson's prize poem. "Alfred Tennyson," wrote Thackeray, "if he can't make you like him will make you admire him. He seems to me to have the cachet of a great man. His conversation is often delightful, I think, full of breadth, manliness and humor. He reads all sorts of things, swallows them and digests them like a great poetical boa constrictor as he is. Perhaps it is Alfred Tennyson's great big yellow face and growling voice that have made an impression on me. Manliness and simplicity go a great way with me, I fancy."—Bookman.

Sea Superstitions.

One of the oldest sea superstitions has been connected with the flying of birds. If the birds flew high, that signified good weather. If they skimmed the water, that meant bad weather. There is gradually spreading among the seamen a superstition that if any animal is aboard the vessel bad weather may be deferred—even if the birds are flying close to the water—if the head of the animal is pointed aft and is held in that direction for some time.

A Wonderful Help.

"Doctor, I called to thank you for your valuable medicine," said the young man.

"So it helped you, did it? I am very glad," said the doctor, smiling. "Indeed it helped me wonderfully," was the assuring reply.

"How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?"

"Oh, I didn't take any of it. I induced my uncle to take one bottle, and I am his sole heir."—Ladies' Home Journal.

History of the Battle of Point Pleasant.

THE ONLY EXHAUSTIVE HISTORY OF THE GREAT BATTLE EVER WRITTEN.

BY VIRGIL A. LEWIS.

Compiled from original sources of information; no second-hand material used in its preparation, contemporary documents the basis of every statement. The work is the result of research and investigation extending over thirty years. Among the many subjects treated, are the following:

1. The Virginia Frontier in 1774
2. The Indian Nations of the Ohio Wilderness.
3. County Organization west of the Blue Ridge at that time.
4. Lord Dunmore's War—its causes.
5. Preliminary campaign under Major McDonald.
6. Lord Dunmore's two plans of campaign.
7. His organization of the Northern Division of the Army.
8. Its westward march under the command of his Lordship.
9. Mustering of the Southern Division at Camp Union.
10. Organization in Detail—The Augusta County Regiment; the Botetourt County Regiment; and the Fincastle Battalion.
11. Westward march of the Southern Division under Gen. Lewis from Camp Union to "Camp Point Pleasant" at the mouth of the Great Kanawha.
12. The Battle of Point Pleasant, the Chief Event of Lord Dunmore's War—accounts written by participants therein.
13. The killed and wounded in the battle.
14. List of the wounded afterward on the pension rolls of Virginia.
15. The Virginian Army in the Ohio Wilderness.
16. The preliminary treaty at Camp Charlotte, the terms agreed upon.
17. The supplemental treaty at Pittsburg the next year, which confirmed and ratified the terms of the treaty at Camp Charlotte.
18. Influence of the Battle of Point Pleasant upon the subsequent history of our country.
19. Payment by Virginia of the soldiers and other expenses of Lord Dunmore's War. Entire cost of war \$350,000.00.
20. Rosters of eleven of the thirty companies at Point Pleasant, contain 552 names.
21. Extracts from the Virginia Gazette relating to Dunmore's War.
22. The after-life of the men who fought the battle of Point Pleasant.
23. Kinship of the men who fought the battle.
24. History and description of the great Monument reared on the battlefield.

These are but a few of the topics which are elaborately treated.

The book is nicely printed, beautifully illustrated, and substantially bound in cloth. It should be in every library, in every home, where critical history is read and studied.

It will be on sale in a few days at Van Gilder's Drug Store, Main street, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

P. S.—The work has been privately printed for the author from his manuscript "History of Lord Dunmore's War," and but a small edition has been issued. Secure a copy while you can get it. Price \$1.50.

Free Transportation to Point Pleasant and Return.

The Business Men's Association of Point Pleasant takes pleasure in inviting you to visit Point Pleasant and to that end will issue FREE TRANSPORTATION until Jan. 1st, 1910, to this city and return from railroad station, steamboat or ferry landing nearest your home, by the method hereinafter described.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Transportation to be furnished providing your cash purchase amounts to \$10, fare not to exceed 50c
\$15.00 cash purchase fare not to exceed 75c
20.00 cash purchase fare not to exceed \$1.00
25.00 cash purchase fare not to exceed 1.25
30.00 cash purchase fare not to exceed 1.50

PLEASE NOTE THAT PURCHASES FROM FIRMS NOT MEMBERS OF THIS ASSOCIATION WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

The following Firms sustains The Business Men's Association and you should buy of them in order to receive free transportation:

E. B. Sisler & Co.
J. Friedman & Co.
The H. G. Nease Co.
Union Clothing Co.
The Bon Ton.
B. Franklin, Jr.
Filson Bros.
Red A Harness & Buggy Co
D S Snyder
J F Burdette Co
E Adams
Geo Miller

Point Pleasant Coal & Ice Co
A C Van Gilder
W W Bryan
Ella Mees
J R Stephenson
Zumbro Bros
G P Gardner
C F Hess
Mason Republican
Point Pleasant Nat'l Bank
The Merchants Nat'l Bank

E. B. SISLER, President.
GEO. SOMERVILLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

THE REGISTER.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

CIRCULATION. 2,000.

EVERYBODY READS IT.

Will Always be Found Pulling for the Best
That is Good for our Town, County and State.